development programmes are briefly enumerated below:—

(i) In the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), in 1985 it was targetted that atleast 30 per cent beneficiaries must be women. Achievement during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 was 9.89 per cent, 15.13 per cent and 19.53 per cent respectively.

(ii) In the scheme Training of Rural Youth for Self-employment (TRYSEM), it is laid down that 33-1/3 per cent trainees must be women. As against it, achievement during 1987-88 is 46.97 per cent.

(iii) A separate programme designed exclusively for women, namely, Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) was started in September, 1982 for improving the economic and social status of women by providing them income generating opportunities on self-sustaining basis. The coverage of this programme is being expanded every year in a phased manner. As on 31-3-1988, the programme was operative in 106 districts. 25 more districts are proposed to be covered during 1988-89.

(iv) Under NREP and RLEGP, there are no separate targets for employment of women. However, the coverage of women under these programme is separately monitored. During 1987-88 women employment under NREP and RLEGP was 17.17 per cent and 19.64 per cent respectively.

(v) Instructions have been issued to State Governments to issue Joint Pattas in the name of husband and wife in the case of allotment of land.

(vi) Guidelines provide that women should be invariably consulted in selection of sites for water supply schemes and that a certificate of completion of hand pump/stand posts is to be taken after consulting a women representative in the village that work has been done satisfactorily.

(vii) To improve the knowledge and skills of farm women in agriculture, the States of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Orissa are implementing projects on "Training of Women in Agriculture". Under the Training and Visit (T&V) System of Agricultural Extension, inclusion of women as contact-farmers is also being emphasised. In September, 1987, the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Directorate of Extension also organised a National Workshop on "Women in Agriculture".

Allotment of rice to Tamil Nadu

*60. SHRI M. VINCENT: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently reduced the monthly allotment of rice to Tamil Nadu from 80 thousand tonnes to 40 thousand tonnes; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to increase the allotment of rice to Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) The monthly allocation of rice to Tamil Nadu is presently maintained at 50,000 tonnes a month.

(b) Does not arise.

Under utilisation of NREP and RLEGP funds by Orissa.

318. KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Orissa, had not been able to utilised fully the funds allotted under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme and the National Rural Employment Programme; and

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI): (a) and (b) During the year 1987-88, the resources available to the Government of Orissa under the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) amounted to Rs. 50.10 crores and Rs. 56.88 crores respectively, inclusive of the State's share under NREP and carry-over from the previous years. Out of this, Rs. 9.56 crores under NREP become available to the Programme only in the last quarter of the year. For computation puposes, this has, therefore, to be ignored. It will leave a balance of Rs. 40.54 crores, under NREP. Against that, the reported utilisation is 37.19 crores, which is 91.73 per cent of available resources. Under RLEGP, a sum of Rs. 16.14 crores was made available to the State against earmarked projects for handicapped areas of Orissa in February/March, 1988. If this sum is taken out of the total available funds, it leaves a balance of Rs. 40.74 crores. The utilisation reported so far is Rs. 35.78 crores, which is 87.82 per cent of available resources. NREP/RLEGP guidelines permit 25 per cent funds to be carried forward from year to year. Judging by these standards, the performance of the Orissa Government is satisfactory.

Processing of food from seaweed

319. SHRI YALLA SESI BHUSHANA RAO: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any Food Processing Industries in the country which process food from seaweed; and

(b) steps taken so far by Government to encourage seaweed cultivation and prepare various types of dishes from seaweed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Violation of service rules in beedi factories

320. SHRI YALLA SESI SHUSHANA RAO: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the many beedi manufacturers have violated the rules regarding working conditions and service facilities in the factories;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the beedi workers are not being paid fixed wages;

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to prevent such under-payment of wages;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the women workers in beedi manufacturing units are denied facilities like leave, Provident Fund and employees' insurance etc; and

(e) if so, what checks have been prescribed to ensure that women workers get their rights?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) to (c) The appropriate Government for enforcing the provisions of the Beedi & Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 are the State Governments and all complaints regarding non-payment of minimum wages, or non-fulfilment of the working conditions etc. are dealt by the State Governments concerned. Any complaint received against beedi manufacturers violating the rules regarding the working and service conditions of beedi workers are forwarded to the appropriate State Government for necessary action.

(d) and (e) The Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Pro-